AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 17, 2004 AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 9, 2004 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 3, 2004 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 16, 2004

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2003-04 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1946

Introduced by Assembly Member Steinberg

(Coauthor: Senator Romero)

February 11, 2004

An act to amend Section 1170 of the Penal Code, relating to sentencing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1946, as amended, Steinberg. Sentencing.

Under existing law, a state prisoner who is diagnosed with a disease that would produce death within 6 months and whose release is deemed not to threaten the public safety may have his or her sentence recalled and be resentenced. Existing law additionally sets forth grounds under which the court has discretion to find that a prisoner is eligible for resentence or recall.

This bill would make prisoners who are diagnosed with a disease that would produce death within 6 months, and whose release is deemed not to threaten public safety, eligible to have their sentences recalled and to be resentenced and would expand the grounds under which the court exercises discretion to find eligibility for resentencing or recall. This bill would also oblige a physician employed by the Department of

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Corrections who determines that a prisoner meets one of specified criteria for eligibility for this recall and resentencing to inform the appropriate chief medical officer of that fact, and, if he or she concurs, would oblige the chief medical officer to inform the warden of that fact. This bill would also require the warden or the warden's representative to inform a prisoner given that prognosis of the recall and resentencing procedures, and to arrange for the prisoner's designee to be informed of the prisoner's medical condition and prognosis, and of the procedures for recall and resentencing. This bill would require the warden or the warden's representative to contact a mentally unfit inmate's emergency contact and provide the contact with this information. This bill would also direct the warden or the warden's representative to keep the prisoner and the prisoner's designee apprised of the prisoner's medical condition and recall and resentencing proceedings. This bill would also provide that when a prisoner or his or her designee initiates recall and resentencing procedures, the chief medical officer and the warden or the warden's representative, if they find that the prisoner meets one of specified criteria for eligibility for recall and resentencing, shall, within 48 hours of their finding, inform the prisoner or his or her designee of the recall and resentencing procedures. This bill would also require release of a prisoner who is resentenced within 48 hours of receipt of the court's order, unless the prisoner agrees to a longer time period, and would require that the prisoner be given his or her medical records, state identification, medications, and property at the time of release. Finally, this bill would require the Director of Corrections to issue a directive to Department of Corrections staff explaining recall and resentencing procedures.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 1170 of the Penal Code, proposed by AB 854 and AB 1941, to become effective only if this bill and one or more of the other bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2005, and this bill is enacted last.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 1170 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:
- 3 1170. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that the 4 purpose of imprisonment for crime is punishment. This purpose is

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best served by terms proportionate to the seriousness of the offense with provision for uniformity in the sentences of offenders committing the same offense under similar circumstances. The Legislature further finds and declares that the elimination of disparity and the provision of uniformity of sentences can best be achieved by determinate sentences fixed by statute in proportion to the seriousness of the offense as determined by the Legislature to be imposed by the court with specified discretion.

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- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed to preclude programs, including educational programs, that are designed to rehabilitate nonviolent, first-time felony offenders. The Legislature encourages the development of policies and programs designed to educate and rehabilitate nonviolent, first-time felony offenders consistent with the purpose of imprisonment.
- (3) In any case in which the punishment prescribed by statute for a person convicted of a public offense is a term of imprisonment in the state prison of any specification of three time periods, the court shall sentence the defendant to one of the terms of imprisonment specified unless the convicted person is given any other disposition provided by law, including a fine, jail, probation, or the suspension of imposition or execution of sentence or is sentenced pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1168 because he or she had committed his or her crime prior to July 1, 1977. In sentencing the convicted person, the court shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council. The court, unless it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment prescribed, shall also impose any other term that it is required by law to impose as an additional term. Nothing in this article shall affect any provision of law that imposes the death penalty, that authorizes or restricts the granting of probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence, or expressly provides for imprisonment in the state prison for life. In any case in which the amount of preimprisonment credit under Section 2900.5 or any other provision of law is equal to or exceeds any sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter, the entire sentence shall be deemed to have been served and the defendant shall not be actually delivered to the custody of the Director of Corrections. The court shall advise the defendant that he or she shall serve a period of parole and order the defendant to report to the parole office closest to the defendant's last legal residence, unless the

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in-custody credits equal the total sentence, including both confinement time and the period of parole. The sentence shall be deemed a separate prior prison term under Section 667.5, and a copy of the judgment and other necessary documentation shall be forwarded to the Director of Corrections.

- (b) When a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall order imposition of the middle term, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of the crime. At least four days prior to the time set for imposition of judgment, either party or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, may submit a statement in aggravation or mitigation to dispute facts in the record or the probation officer's report, or to present additional facts. In determining whether there are circumstances that justify imposition of the upper or lower term, the court may consider the record in the case, the probation officer's report, other reports including reports received pursuant to Section 1203.03 and statements in aggravation or mitigation submitted by the prosecution, the defendant, or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, and any further evidence introduced at the sentencing hearing. The court shall set forth on the record the facts and reasons for imposing the upper or lower term. The court may not impose an upper term by using the fact of any enhancement upon which sentence is imposed under any provision of law. A term of imprisonment shall not be specified if imposition of sentence is suspended.
- (c) The court shall state the reasons for its sentence choice on the record at the time of sentencing. The court shall also inform the defendant that as part of the sentence after expiration of the term he or she may be on parole for a period as provided in Section 3000.
- (d) When a defendant subject to this section or subdivision (b) of Section 1168 has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison and has been committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections, the court may, within 120 days of the date of commitment on its own motion, or at any time upon the recommendation of the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms, recall the sentence and commitment previously ordered and resentence the defendant in the same manner as if he or she had not previously been sentenced, provided the new

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sentence, if any, is no greater than the initial sentence. The resentence under this subdivision shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council so as to eliminate disparity of sentences and to promote uniformity of sentencing. Credit shall be given for time served.

- (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law and consistent with paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1170, if the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms or both determine that a prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or the board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled.
- (2) The court shall have the discretion to resentence or recall if the court finds that the facts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) or subparagraphs (B) and (C) exist:
- (A) The prisoner is terminally ill with an incurable condition caused by an illness or disease that would produce death within 6 months, as determined by a physician employed by the department.
- (B) The conditions under which the prisoner would be released or receive treatment do not pose a threat to public safety.
- (C) The prisoner is medically incapacitated by a medical condition that renders him or her permanently unable to move without assistance, permanently unable to perform activities of daily living such as dressing, eating, ambulating, or maintaining personal hygiene without assistance, or permanently ventilator-dependent.

The Board of Prison Terms shall make findings pursuant to this subdivision before making a recommendation for resentence or recall to the court. This subdivision does not apply to a prisoner sentenced to death or a term of life without the possibility of parole.

- (3) Within 10 days of receipt of a positive recommendation by the director or the board, the court shall hold a hearing to consider whether the prisoner's sentence should be recalled.
- (4) Any physician employed by the department who determines that a prisoner meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) shall notify the chief medical officer of the prognosis. If the chief medical officer concurs with the prognosis, he or she shall notify the warden. Within 48 hours of receiving notification, the warden or the warden's representative shall notify

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the prisoner of the recall and resentencing procedures, and shall arrange for the prisoner to designate a family member or other outside agent to be notified as to the prisoner's medical condition and prognosis, and as to the recall and resentencing procedures. If the inmate is deemed mentally unfit, the warden or the warden's representative shall contact the inmate's emergency contact and provide the information described in paragraph (2).

- (5) The warden or the warden's representative shall provide the prisoner and his or her family member, agent, or emergency contact, as described in paragraph (4), updated information throughout the recall and resentencing process with regard to the prisoner's medical condition and the status of the prisoner's recall and resentencing proceedings.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the prisoner or his or her family member or designee may independently request consideration for recall and resentencing by contacting the chief medical officer at the prison or the Director of Corrections. Upon receipt of the request, the chief medical officer and the warden or the warden's representative shall follow the procedures described in paragraph (4). If the director determines that the prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled. The director shall submit a recommendation for release within 30 days in the case of inmates sentenced to determinate terms and, in the case of inmates sentenced to indeterminate terms, the director shall make a recommendation to the Board of Prison Terms with respect to the inmates who have applied under this section. The board shall consider this information and make an independent judgment pursuant to paragraph (2) and make findings related thereto before rejecting the request or making a recommendation to the court. This action shall be taken at the next lawfully noticed board meeting.
- (7) Any recommendation for recall submitted to the court by the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms shall include one or more medical evaluations, a postrelease plan, and findings pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (8) If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge of the court who sentenced the prisoner.
- (9) If the court grants the recall and resentencing application, the prisoner shall be released by the department within 48 hours

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of receipt of the court's order, unless a longer time period is agreed to by the inmate. At the time of release, the warden or the warden's representative shall ensure that the prisoner has each of the following in his or her possession: a discharge medical summary, full medical records, state identification, parole medications, and all property belonging to the prisoner. After discharge, any additional records shall be sent to the prisoner's forwarding address.

- (10) The director shall issue a directive to medical and correctional staff employed by the department that details the guidelines and procedures for initiating a recall and resentencing procedure. The directive shall clearly state that any prisoner who meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) is eligible for recall and resentencing consideration, and that recall and resentencing procedures shall be initiated upon that prognosis.
- (f) Any sentence imposed under this article shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 3000 and 3057 and any other applicable provisions of law.
- (g) A sentence to state prison for a determinate term for which only one term is specified, is a sentence to state prison under this section.
- SEC. 2. Section 1170 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 1170. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of imprisonment for crime is punishment. This purpose is best served by terms proportionate to the seriousness of the offense with provision for uniformity in the sentences of offenders committing the same offense under similar circumstances. The Legislature further finds and declares that the elimination of disparity and the provision of uniformity of sentences can best be achieved by determinate sentences fixed by statute in proportion to the seriousness of the offense as determined by the Legislature to be imposed by the court with specified discretion.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Legislature further finds and declares that programs should be available for inmates, including, but not limited to, educational programs, that are designed to prepare nonviolent felony offenders for successful reentry into the community. The Legislature encourages the development of policies and programs designed to educate and rehabilitate nonviolent felony offenders. In implementing this section, the Department of Corrections-shall is encouraged to give

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39 40 priority enrollment in programs to promote successful return to the community to an inmate with a short remaining term of commitment and a release date that would allow him or her adequate time to complete the program.

(3) In any case in which the punishment prescribed by statute for a person convicted of a public offense is a term of imprisonment in the state prison of any specification of three time periods, the court shall sentence the defendant to one of the terms of imprisonment specified unless the convicted person is given any other disposition provided by law, including a fine, jail, probation, or the suspension of imposition or execution of sentence or is sentenced pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1168 because he or she had committed his or her crime prior to July 1, 1977. In sentencing the convicted person, the court shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council. The court, unless it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment prescribed, shall also impose any other term that it is required by law to impose as an additional term. Nothing in this article shall affect any provision of law that imposes the death penalty, that authorizes or restricts the granting of probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence, or expressly provides for imprisonment in the state prison for life. In any case in which the amount of preimprisonment credit under Section 2900.5 or any other provision of law is equal to or exceeds any sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter, the entire sentence shall be deemed to have been served and the defendant shall not be actually delivered to the custody of the Director of Corrections. The court shall advise the defendant that he or she shall serve a period of parole and order the defendant to report to the parole office closest to the defendant's last legal residence, unless the in-custody credits equal the total sentence, including both confinement time and the period of parole. The sentence shall be deemed a separate prior prison term under Section 667.5, and a copy of the judgment and other necessary documentation shall be forwarded to the Director of Corrections.

(b) When a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall order imposition of the middle term, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of the crime. At least four days prior to the time set for imposition of judgment, either party or the victim,

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or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, may submit a statement in aggravation or mitigation to dispute facts in the record or the probation officer's report, or to present additional facts. In determining whether there are circumstances that justify imposition of the upper or lower term, the court may consider the record in the case, the probation officer's report, other reports including reports received pursuant to Section 1203.03 and statements in aggravation or mitigation submitted by the prosecution, the defendant, or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, and any further evidence 10 introduced at the sentencing hearing. The court shall set forth on 12 the record the facts and reasons for imposing the upper or lower 13 term. The court may not impose an upper term by using the fact 14 of any enhancement upon which sentence is imposed under any provision of law. A term of imprisonment shall not be specified if 16 imposition of sentence is suspended.

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- (c) The court shall state the reasons for its sentence choice on the record at the time of sentencing. The court shall also inform the defendant that as part of the sentence after expiration of the term he or she may be on parole for a period as provided in Section 3000.
- (d) When a defendant subject to this section or subdivision (b) of Section 1168 has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison and has been committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections, the court may, within 120 days of the date of commitment on its own motion, or at any time upon the recommendation of the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms, recall the sentence and commitment previously ordered and resentence the defendant in the same manner as if he or she had not previously been sentenced, provided the new sentence, if any, is no greater than the initial sentence. The resentence under this subdivision shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council so as to eliminate disparity of sentences and to promote uniformity of sentencing. Credit shall be given for time served.
- (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law and consistent with paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1170, if the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms or both determine that a prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the

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director or the board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled.

- (2) The court shall have the discretion to resentence or recall if the court finds that the facts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) or subparagraphs (B) and (C) exist:
- (A) The prisoner is terminally ill with an incurable condition caused by an illness or disease that would produce death within six months, as determined by a physician employed by the department.
- (B) The conditions under which the prisoner would be released or receive treatment do not pose a threat to public safety.
- (C) The prisoner is medically incapacitated by a medical condition that renders him or her permanently unable to move without assistance, permanently unable to perform activities of daily living such as dressing, eating, ambulating, or maintaining personal hygiene without assistance, or permanently ventilator-dependent.

The Board of Prison Terms shall make findings pursuant to this subdivision before making a recommendation for resentence or recall to the court. This subdivision does not apply to a prisoner sentenced to death or a term of life without the possibility of parole.

- (3) Within 10 days of receipt of a positive recommendation by the director or the board, the court shall hold a hearing to consider whether the prisoner's sentence should be recalled.
- (4) Any physician employed by the department who determines that a prisoner meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) shall notify the chief medical officer of the prognosis. If the chief medical officer concurs with the prognosis, he or she shall notify the warden. Within 48 hours of receiving notification, the warden or the warden's representative shall notify the prisoner of the recall and resentencing procedures, and shall arrange for the prisoner to designate a family member or other outside agent to be notified as to the prisoner's medical condition and prognosis, and as to the recall and resentencing procedures. If the inmate is deemed mentally unfit, the warden or the warden's representative shall contact the inmate's emergency contact and provide the information described in paragraph (2).
- (5) The warden or the warden's representative shall provide the prisoner and his or her family member, agent, or emergency

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contact, as described in paragraph (4), updated information throughout the recall and resentencing process with regard to the prisoner's medical condition and the status of the prisoner's recall and resentencing proceedings.

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- (6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the prisoner or his or her family member or designee may independently request consideration for recall and resentencing by contacting the chief medical officer at the prison or the Director of Corrections. Upon receipt of the request, the chief medical officer and the warden or the warden's representative shall follow the procedure described in paragraph (4). If the director determines that the prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled. The director shall submit a recommendation for release within 30 days in the case of inmates sentenced to determinate terms and, in the case of inmates sentenced to indeterminate terms, the director shall make a recommendation to the Board of Prison Terms with respect to the inmates who have applied under this section. The board shall consider this information and make an independent judgment pursuant to paragraph (2) and make findings related thereto before rejecting the request or making a recommendation to the court. This action shall be taken at the next lawfully noticed board meeting.
- (7) Any recommendation for recall submitted to the court by the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms shall include one or more medical evaluations, a postrelease plan, and findings pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (8) If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge of the court who sentenced the prisoner.
- (9) If the court grants the recall and resentencing application, the prisoner shall be released by the department within 48 hours of receipt of the court's order, unless a longer time period is agreed to by the inmate. At the time of release, the warden or the warden's representative shall ensure that the prisoner has each of the following in his or her possession: a discharge medical summary, full medical records, state identification, parole medications, and all property belonging to the prisoner. After discharge, any additional records shall be sent to the prisoner's forwarding address.

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(10) The director shall issue a directive to medical and correctional staff employed by the department that details the guidelines and procedures for initiating a recall and resentencing procedure. The directive shall clearly state that any prisoner who meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) is eligible for recall and resentencing consideration, and that recall and resentencing procedures shall be initiated upon that prognosis.

- (f) Any sentence imposed under this article shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 3000 and 3057 and any other applicable provisions of law.
- (g) A sentence to state prison for a determinate term for which only one term is specified, is a sentence to state prison under this section.
- SEC. 3. Section 1170 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 1170. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of imprisonment for crime is punishment. This purpose is best served by terms proportionate to the seriousness of the offense with provision for uniformity in the sentences of offenders committing the same offense under similar circumstances. The Legislature further finds and declares that the elimination of disparity and the provision of uniformity of sentences can best be achieved by determinate sentences fixed by statute in proportion to the seriousness of the offense as determined by the Legislature to be imposed by the court with specified discretion.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed to preclude programs, including educational programs, that are designed to rehabilitate nonviolent, first-time felony offenders. The Legislature encourages the development of policies and programs designed to educate and rehabilitate nonviolent, first-time felony offenders, particularly those who are sole custodial parents of minor dependent children, consistent with the purpose of imprisonment.
- (3) In any case in which the punishment prescribed by statute for a person convicted of a public offense is a term of imprisonment in the state prison of any specification of three time periods, the court shall sentence the defendant to one of the terms of imprisonment specified unless the convicted person is given any other disposition provided by law, including a fine, jail, probation, or the suspension of imposition or execution of sentence or is sentenced pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1168 because he or she had committed his or her crime prior to July 1, 1977. In

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sentencing the convicted person, the court shall apply the 2 sentencing rules of the Judicial Council. The court, unless it 3 determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the 4 punishment prescribed, shall also impose any other term that it is required by law to impose as an additional term. Nothing in this 6 article shall affect any provision of law that imposes the death penalty, that authorizes or restricts the granting of probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence, or expressly provides for imprisonment in the state prison for life. In any case 10 in which the amount of preimprisonment credit under Section 2900.5 or any other provision of law is equal to or exceeds any 12 sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter, the entire sentence shall 13 be deemed to have been served and the defendant shall not be 14 actually delivered to the custody of the Director of Corrections. The court shall advise the defendant that he or she shall serve a period of parole and order the defendant to report to the parole 16 17 office closest to the defendant's last legal residence, unless the in-custody credits equal the total sentence, including both 19 confinement time and the period of parole. The sentence shall be 20 deemed a separate prior prison term under Section 667.5, and a 21 copy of the judgment and other necessary documentation shall be 22 forwarded to the Director of Corrections.

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(b) When a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall order imposition of the middle term, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of the crime. At least four days prior to the time set for imposition of judgment, either party or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, may submit a statement in aggravation or mitigation to dispute facts in the record or the probation officer's report, or to present additional facts. In determining whether there are circumstances that justify imposition of the upper or lower term, the court may consider the record in the case, the probation officer's report, other reports including reports received pursuant to Section 1203.03 and statements in aggravation or mitigation submitted by the prosecution, the defendant, or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, and any further evidence introduced at the sentencing hearing. The court shall set forth on the record the facts and reasons for imposing the upper or lower term. The court may not impose an upper term by using the fact **AB 1946 — 14 —**

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of any enhancement upon which sentence is imposed under any provision of law. A term of imprisonment shall not be specified if imposition of sentence is suspended.

- (c) The court shall state the reasons for its sentence choice on the record at the time of sentencing. The court shall also inform the defendant that as part of the sentence after expiration of the term he or she may be on parole for a period as provided in Section 3000.
- (d) When a defendant subject to this section or subdivision (b) 10 of Section 1168 has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison and has been committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections, the court may, within 120 days of the date of commitment on its own motion, or at any time upon the recommendation of the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms, recall the sentence and commitment previously ordered and resentence the defendant in the same manner as if he or she had not previously been sentenced, provided the new sentence, if any, is no greater than the initial sentence. The resentence under this subdivision shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council so as to eliminate disparity of sentences and to promote uniformity of sentencing. Credit shall be given for time served.
 - (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law and consistent with paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1170, if the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms or both determine that a prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or the board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled.
 - (2) The court shall have the discretion to resentence or recall if the court finds that the facts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) or subparagraphs (B) and (C) exist:
 - (A) The prisoner is terminally ill with an incurable condition caused by an illness or disease that would produce death within six months, as determined by a physician employed by the department.
 - (B) The conditions under which the prisoner would be released or receive treatment do not pose a threat to public safety.
 - (C) The prisoner is medically incapacitated by a medical condition that renders him or her permanently unable to move without assistance, permanently unable to perform activities of

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daily living such as dressing, eating, ambulating, or maintaining personal hygiene without assistance, or permanently ventilator-dependent.

 The Board of Prison Terms shall make findings pursuant to this subdivision before making a recommendation for resentence or recall to the court. This subdivision does not apply to a prisoner sentenced to death or a term of life without the possibility of parole.

- (3) Within 10 days of receipt of a positive recommendation by the director or the board, the court shall hold a hearing to consider whether the prisoner's sentence should be recalled.
- (4) Any physician employed by the department who determines that a prisoner meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) shall notify the chief medical officer of the prognosis. If the chief medical officer concurs with the prognosis, he or she shall notify the warden. Within 48 hours of receiving notification, the warden or the warden's representative shall notify the prisoner of the recall and resentencing procedures, and shall arrange for the prisoner to designate a family member or other outside agent to be notified as to the prisoner's medical condition and prognosis, and as to the recall and resentencing procedures. If the inmate is deemed mentally unfit, the warden or the warden's representative shall contact the inmate's emergency contact and provide the information described in paragraph (2).
- (5) The warden or the warden's representative shall provide the prisoner and his or her family member, agent, or emergency contact, as described in paragraph (4), updated information throughout the recall and resentencing process with regard to the prisoner's medical condition and the status of the prisoner's recall and resentencing proceedings.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the prisoner or his or her family member or designee may independently request consideration for recall and resentencing by contacting the chief medical officer at the prison or the Director of Corrections. Upon receipt of the request, the chief medical officer and the warden or the warden's representative shall follow the procedure described in paragraph (4). If the director determines that the prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled. The director shall submit a recommendation

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for release within 30 days in the case of inmates sentenced to determinate terms and, in the case of inmates sentenced to indeterminate terms, the director shall make a recommendation to the Board of Prison Terms with respect to the inmates who have 5 applied under this section. The board shall consider this information and make an independent judgment pursuant to paragraph (2) and make findings related thereto before rejecting the request or making a recommendation to the court. This action shall be taken at the next lawfully noticed board meeting.

- (7) Any recommendation for recall submitted to the court by the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms shall include one or more medical evaluations, a postrelease plan, and findings pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (8) If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge of the court who sentenced the prisoner.
- (9) If the court grants the recall and resentencing application, the prisoner shall be released by the department within 48 hours of receipt of the court's order, unless a longer time period is agreed to by the inmate. At the time of release, the warden or the warden's representative shall ensure that the prisoner has each of the following in his or her possession: a discharge medical summary, full medical records, state identification, parole medications, and all property belonging to the prisoner. After discharge, any additional records shall be sent to the prisoner's forwarding address.
- (10) The director shall issue a directive to medical and correctional staff employed by the department that details the guidelines and procedures for initiating a recall and resentencing procedure. The directive shall clearly state that any prisoner who meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) is eligible for recall and resentencing consideration, and that recall and resentencing procedures shall be initiated upon that prognosis.
- (f) Any sentence imposed under this article shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 3000 and 3057 and any other applicable provisions of law.
- (g) A sentence to state prison for a determinate term for which only one term is specified, is a sentence to state prison under this section.
- SEC. 4. Section 1170 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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1170. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of imprisonment for crime is punishment. This purpose is best served by terms proportionate to the seriousness of the offense with provision for uniformity in the sentences of offenders committing the same offense under similar circumstances. The Legislature further finds and declares that the elimination of disparity and the provision of uniformity of sentences can best be achieved by determinate sentences fixed by statute in proportion to the seriousness of the offense as determined by the Legislature to be imposed by the court with specified discretion.

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Legislature further finds and declares that programs should be available for inmates, including, but not limited to, educational programs, that are designed to prepare nonviolent felony offenders for successful reentry into the community. The Legislature encourages the development of policies and programs designed to educate and rehabilitate nonviolent felony offenders, particularly those who are sole custodial parents of minor dependent children. In implementing this section, the Department of Corrections-shall is encouraged to give priority enrollment in programs to promote successful return to the community to an inmate with a short remaining term of commitment and a release date that would allow him or her adequate time to complete the program.
- (3) In any case in which the punishment prescribed by statute for a person convicted of a public offense is a term of imprisonment in the state prison of any specification of three time periods, the court shall sentence the defendant to one of the terms of imprisonment specified unless the convicted person is given any other disposition provided by law, including a fine, jail, probation, or the suspension of imposition or execution of sentence or is sentenced pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1168 because he or she had committed his or her crime prior to July 1, 1977. In sentencing the convicted person, the court shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council. The court, unless it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment prescribed, shall also impose any other term that it is required by law to impose as an additional term. Nothing in this article shall affect any provision of law that imposes the death penalty, that authorizes or restricts the granting of probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence, or expressly

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provides for imprisonment in the state prison for life. In any case in which the amount of preimprisonment credit under Section 2900.5 or any other provision of law is equal to or exceeds any sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter, the entire sentence shall 5 be deemed to have been served and the defendant shall not be 6 actually delivered to the custody of the Director of Corrections. The court shall advise the defendant that he or she shall serve a period of parole and order the defendant to report to the parole office closest to the defendant's last legal residence, unless the in-custody credits equal the total sentence, including both 10 11 confinement time and the period of parole. The sentence shall be 12 deemed a separate prior prison term under Section 667.5, and a copy of the judgment and other necessary documentation shall be 13 14 forwarded to the Director of Corrections.

- (b) When a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall order imposition of the middle term, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of the crime. At least four days prior to the time set for imposition of judgment, either party or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, may submit a statement in aggravation or mitigation to dispute facts in the record or the probation officer's report, or to present additional facts. In determining whether there are circumstances that justify imposition of the upper or lower term, the court may consider the record in the case, the probation officer's report, other reports including reports received pursuant to Section 1203.03 and statements in aggravation or mitigation submitted by the prosecution, the defendant, or the victim, or the family of the victim if the victim is deceased, and any further evidence introduced at the sentencing hearing. The court shall set forth on the record the facts and reasons for imposing the upper or lower term. The court may not impose an upper term by using the fact of any enhancement upon which sentence is imposed under any provision of law. A term of imprisonment shall not be specified if imposition of sentence is suspended.
- (c) The court shall state the reasons for its sentence choice on the record at the time of sentencing. The court shall also inform the defendant that as part of the sentence after expiration of the term he or she may be on parole for a period as provided in Section 3000.

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(d) When a defendant subject to this section or subdivision (b) of Section 1168 has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison and has been committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections, the court may, within 120 days of the date of commitment on its own motion, or at any time upon the recommendation of the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms, recall the sentence and commitment previously ordered and resentence the defendant in the same manner as if he or she had not previously been sentenced, provided the new sentence, if any, is no greater than the initial sentence. The 10 resentence under this subdivision shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council so as to eliminate disparity of sentences and 13 to promote uniformity of sentencing. Credit shall be given for time 14 served.

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- (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law and consistent with paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1170, if the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms or both determine that a prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or the board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled.
- (2) The court shall have the discretion to resentence or recall if the court finds that the facts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) or subparagraphs (B) and (C) exist:
- (A) The prisoner is terminally ill with an incurable condition caused by an illness or disease that would produce death within six months, as determined by a physician employed by the department.
- (B) The conditions under which the prisoner would be released or receive treatment do not pose a threat to public safety.
- (C) The prisoner is medically incapacitated by a medical condition that renders him or her permanently unable to move without assistance, permanently unable to perform activities of daily living such as dressing, eating, ambulating, or maintaining personal hygiene without assistance, or permanently ventilator-dependent.

The Board of Prison Terms shall make findings pursuant to this subdivision before making a recommendation for resentence or recall to the court. This subdivision does not apply to a prisoner sentenced to death or a term of life without the possibility of parole.

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(3) Within 10 days of receipt of a positive recommendation by the director or the board, the court shall hold a hearing to consider whether the prisoner's sentence should be recalled.

- (4) Any physician employed by the department who determines that a prisoner meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) shall notify the chief medical officer of the prognosis. If the chief medical officer concurs with the prognosis, he or she shall notify the warden. Within 48 hours of receiving notification, the warden or the warden's representative shall notify the prisoner of the recall and resentencing procedures, and shall arrange for the prisoner to designate a family member or other outside agent to be notified as to the prisoner's medical condition and prognosis, and as to the recall and resentencing procedures. If the inmate is deemed mentally unfit, the warden or the warden's representative shall contact the inmate's emergency contact and provide the information described in paragraph (2).
- (5) The warden or the warden's representative shall provide the prisoner and his or her family member, agent, or emergency contact, as described in paragraph (4), updated information throughout the recall and resentencing process with regard to the prisoner's medical condition and the status of the prisoner's recall and resentencing proceedings.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the prisoner or his or her family member or designee may independently request consideration for recall and resentencing by contacting the chief medical officer at the prison or the Director of Corrections. Upon receipt of the request, the chief medical officer and the warden or the warden's representative shall follow the procedure described in paragraph (4). If the director determines that the prisoner satisfies the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the director or board may recommend to the court that the prisoner's sentence be recalled. The director shall submit a recommendation for release within 30 days in the case of inmates sentenced to determinate terms and, in the case of inmates sentenced to indeterminate terms, the director shall make a recommendation to the Board of Prison Terms with respect to the inmates who have applied under this section. The board shall consider this information and make an independent judgment pursuant to paragraph (2) and make findings related thereto before rejecting

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the request or making a recommendation to the court. This action shall be taken at the next lawfully noticed board meeting.

- (7) Any recommendation for recall submitted to the court by the Director of Corrections or the Board of Prison Terms shall include one or more medical evaluations, a postrelease plan, and findings pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (8) If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge of the court who sentenced the prisoner.
- (9) If the court grants the recall and resentencing application, the prisoner shall be released by the department within 48 hours of receipt of the court's order, unless a longer time period is agreed to by the inmate. At the time of release, the warden or the warden's representative shall ensure that the prisoner has each of the following in his or her possession: a discharge medical summary, full medical records, state identification, parole medications, and all property belonging to the prisoner. After discharge, any additional records shall be sent to the prisoner's forwarding address.
- (10) The director shall issue a directive to medical and correctional staff employed by the department that details the guidelines and procedures for initiating a recall and resentencing procedure. The directive shall clearly state that any prisoner who meets the criteria of subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (2) is eligible for recall and resentencing consideration, and that recall and resentencing procedures shall be initiated upon that prognosis.
- (f) Any sentence imposed under this article shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 3000 and 3057 and any other applicable provisions of law.
- (g) A sentence to state prison for a determinate term for which only one term is specified, is a sentence to state prison under this section.
- SEC. 5. (a) Section 2 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 1170 of the Penal Code proposed by both this bill and AB 854. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2005, (2) each bill amends Section 1170 of the Penal Code, (3) AB 1941 is not enacted or as enacted does not amend that section, and (4) this bill is enacted after AB 854, in which case Sections 1, 3, and 4 of this bill shall not become operative.

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(b) Section 3 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 1170 of the Penal Code proposed by both this bill and AB 1941. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2005, (2) each bill amends Section 1170 of the Penal Code, (3) AB 854 is not enacted or as enacted does not amend that section, and (4) this bill is enacted after AB 1941, in which case Sections 1, 2, and 4 of this bill shall not become operative.

(c) Section 4 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 1170 of the Penal Code proposed by this bill, AB 854, and AB 1941. It shall only become operative if (1) all three bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2005, (2) all three bills amend Section 1170 of the Penal Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 854, and AB 1941, in which case Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this bill shall not become operative.